

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **TXNRD1 Monoclonal Antibody**

catalog number: AN200069P

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

#### **Description**

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human TXNRD1 protein

 Host
 Mouse

 Isotype
 IgG1

 Clone
 A917

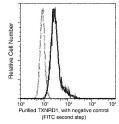
 Purification
 Protein A

Buffer 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

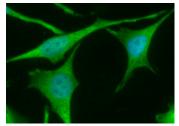
## Applications Recommended Dilution

ICC/IF 1:20-1:100 FCM 1:25-1:100

#### **Data**



Flow cytometric analysis of Human TXNRD1 expression on HeLa cells. The cells were stained with purified anti-Human C1QBP, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human TXNRD1 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human TXNRD1 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm and nucleus.

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag
Background	

## For Research Use Only

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 Rev. V1.2

# **Elabscience**®

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This gene encodes a member of the family of pyridine nucleotide oxidoreductases. This protein reduces thioredoxins as well as other substrates, and plays a role in selenium metabolism and protection against oxidative stress. The functional enzyme is thought to be a homodimer which uses FAD as a cofactor. Each subunit contains a selenocysteine (Sec) residue which is required for catalytic activity. The selenocysteine is encoded by the UGA codon that normally signals translation termination. The 0' UTR of selenocysteine-containing genes have a common stem-loop structure, the sec insertion sequence (SECIS), that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon rather than as a stop signal. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants encoding the same or different isoforms.

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